





# Daily Democrat

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SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1862.

## Railroad Matters.

### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will  
leave New Albany as follows:

Leave New Albany:  
Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except  
Sundays) 8:40 A. M.  
St. Louis Express (daily) 9:30 P. M.

Arrive at New Albany:  
Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except  
Sundays) 8:40 A. M.  
St. Louis Express (daily) 9:30 P. M.

### JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville:  
Connection Train (at 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.)  
Railroad (at 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.)

### LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1  
Passenger Train No. 2  
Passenger Train No. 3

### LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp  
Nashville (Sundays excepted) 8:00 P. M.

### Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern closes at 12:00 P. M.  
and arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Northern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. (small office  
closes at 10:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 10:00 P. M.

Mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M. and  
arrives at 10:00 A. M.

Mail to Louisville, Ky., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to Nashville, Tenn., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to Knoxville, Tenn., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to Memphis, Tenn., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to St. Louis, Mo., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to Chicago, Ill., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to New York, N. Y., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Mail to Philadelphia, Pa., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
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Mail to Baltimore, Md., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
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Mail to Washington, D. C., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
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Mail to New Orleans, La., closes at 12:00 P. M. and  
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## The Cumberland River Fight.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE—THE  
TENTH INDIANA—WOLFOFF'S CATALY

—FOURTH TENNYSON—THE LOSS  
ON BOTH SIDES—LETTER FROM THE TENTH

KENTUCKY.

CAMP MILL SPRING, Jan. 20, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: I suppose

you have been advised by telegraph

of the complete rout of Zollioff's army,

and the capture of his wagons, horses,

artillery and camp equipage. I will only

detail some of the circumstances connected

therewith:

On Sunday morning, about half-past five

o'clock, General Zollioff, with two regiments

of Mississippians, two regiments of

Alabama, and three regiments of Tennessee,

seems, attacked the advance of General

Thomas. The enemy approached within a

half mile of the Tenth Indiana's camp,

drove in the pickets, and commenced to as-

sault the camp. The Indiana were soon

in line, and advanced about 800 yards to an

open field, when the enemy fired from all

sides, and cut them down very fast. The

Indiana sustained the loss of one hundred

men, and the enemy were driven back to

within one hundred yards of their camp, where

they remained until the Tenth Kentucky came up

and engaged the enemy. Both regiments then

engaged the enemy. Col. Fry leading his men up to within

500 yards of the line. At this moment Gen.

Zollioff, at the head of a regiment of

Mississippians, rode up and said: "Don't

shoot these men; they are ours," at the

same time firing at Col. Fry. Col. Fry replied

that he "knew it," and drew his revolver and

shot him through the left breast, very

close to the heart. At this, the Missis-

sippians started to run, when the Second

Minnesota and the 5th Ohio rushed into the

fight, and then the fight grew fiercer. Ex-

cept the retreating Mississippians, the re-

mains fought like tigers. Again and again the

Union boys charged, and at every charge

they gained additional ground, having driven

the rebels through a neck of woods a quar-

ter of a mile wide. At the end of the woods

there was an open space of perhaps half a

mile, and through this the lead rebels were

driven at every step. From this the rebels

retreated in disorder, the Union boys after

them.

The enemy never rallied after the hot time

in the open field, but ran, throwing can-

isters, guns and haversacks, for seven miles.

The pursuit was followed by the 4th Ken-

tucky, 2d Minnesota and the 9th Ohio, kept

up the chase until within five hundred yards

of their camp, when Kinney's battery, which

had done excellent service in the forenoon,

commenced throwing shells at their retreating

columns. At this time the 14th Ohio and 10th

Kentucky came up, having made a forced

march of eighteen miles since 11 o'clock.

The bombardment continued until sunset,

when the 4000 men of the 10th Kentucky

and 14th Ohio were placed in a small

strip of woods, within 600 yards of the

breastworks.

At daylight Col. Harlan led his regiment

at a double-quick up to the first row of

breastworks. He was followed by Colonel

Steadman, with the 14th Ohio, both regiments

going like a whirlwind through the camp

of the rebels, and within two weeks

of the battle of Fort Henry, with his army

of Kentucky, ahead as skirmishers. When

within one hundred yards of the river, we

came in sight of the tail end of the grand

army of Zollioff crossing the Cumberland

river. A few miles above and a round or

two from the fleeing companies ended the

contest. In a moment their boat was on

fire, and floated down the stream, burning

to the water's edge. Besides the killing of

Zollioff and about 1000 men, we captured

15,000 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and 14

pieces of artillery. It is reported that the

enemy is 25,000 strong. We are just

twelve miles apart. We are waiting for an

attack. If they do not attack us, we shall

advance upon them. We can whip 50,000.

We can whip four or five to one. A boat

has run the blockade from Nashville here.

We will get supplies by the way of Nash-

ville. We have had some small engagements,

but no one seriously injured. We have

taken several Yankees. I am doing

very well. Although I must endure the

hardships of camp life, I hope to live to re-

turn to Chocoma once more. Oh! that I

may live to see the day when the sound of

annon shall be hushed, and the sword and

bayonet laid aside, and the internal foe

blotted out, and peace restored to Missis-

sippi's most noble sons. E. C. Goss.

The following letter was found in the

rebel camp:

NASHVILLE, January 6, 1862.

You have seen, no doubt, that the Lincoln

Administration has given up the South.

Commissioners, bringing upon the once

proud and glorious Government shame and

disgrace.

Never, in my day, did I expect to witness

such humiliation, though I can now see

that it is not yet complete.

I rejoice in the thought that the South has

not to share this stigma. England has

other matters yet to arrange with the old

Government before she is done with her.

The sinking of the stone fleet in the

Charleston harbor is protest sufficient, and

a pretext is all she wants.

The present humiliation will only add

contempt to the English people for the

misérable Yankee Government.

There are a great many changes in business—

many going out, and few, if any, coming

Business houses will be plenty, and at reduced

prices. [The rest of the letter is about family

affairs.—E. C. Goss.]

LOUISVILLE, January 24, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Permit

me through the columns of your paper to

suggest to the medical department of the

army the adoption of a system that I be-

lieve would be conducive of much good, and

very satisfactory to parents and friends

of our volunteers.

Frequently sick soldiers arrive at the

hospitals in this city and remain for days

and even weeks without their families being

aware of their illness, and I understand

that several have died who had friends and

relations living near to the city without one

word of notice from parent or relations.

This is because the friends of the sick men

supposed them in camp, instead of in the

hospitals.

Now, in justice to devoted mothers and

anxious friends, I ask that the superintendent

of each hospital send once a day to the

morning papers a list of all the invalids

arriving at their respective hospitals

during the previous 24 hours, together with

the name of regiment, number of brigade,

company, &c.

In this manner the family of the invalid

soldier will be fully apprised of his condi-

tion, and be enabled in many cases to re-

nder that comfort and consolation so en-

couraging to a sick man. Sincerely I ask the

city surgeons to consider the adoption of

some such plan. M.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.